

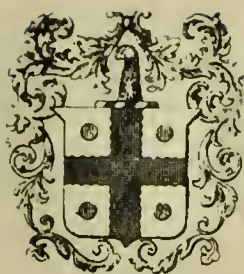
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Urban District Council,
CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

THE FORTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.
JAS. BROADLEY LTD., Printers.



Urban District Council,
CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

THE FORTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

CHAIRMAN :

Councillor JAMES RILEY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : - Councillor SAMUEL TENCH.

Councillor Richard Pickup.

Councillor F. Walmsley.

„ Frank Sheffield.

„ C. Walne.

„ Edward S. Butterfield.

„ John Rushton.

„ Jas. Ed. Clayton.

„ John Ryan.

„ Percival Jump.

„ Mark J. Whittaker.

Clerk :

ARTHUR DODGEON.

Public Health Department.

Medical Officer :

Dr. TATTERSALL.

Sanitary Inspector :

J. H. BRIDGE.



TOPOGRAPHY.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

LANCASHIRE, N.E.

53° 46" to 53° 48" latitude.
2° 22" to 2° 24" longitude.

Enfield.

Highest part of Township above Sea level, 540 feet.
Mean level, 470 feet.

Oakenshaw.

Lowest part of Township above Sea level, 240 feet.
Mean level, 390 feet.

Landfall. South-Easterly to North-Westerly.
550 to 200 feet.

Climate.

Exposed : Atmosphere damp.
Prevalent Winds : Westerly, South-Westerly.

Soil.

Moorland, Clay.

Surrounding Hills : On the North the Pennine Range :

North-East : The Pendle Hills.

North-West : Minor Hills.

Annual Rainfall : Average, 50 inches.

Rivers.

The Hyndburn, the chief recipient of the rainfall of the district.

Canals.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, dividing the Township into higher and lower portions, Enfield and Oakenshaw.

Industries.

Chiefly Cotton, Mining, others are Brick-making, Machine, Soap Works.

Population.

Estimated to middle of the year	8,693
Area	1039.922 acres.
Area of Water	18.078 „
Total	1058 „

Gross Assessment	£52,581 0 0
Rateable Value—Building	£36,712 0 0
Agricultural Land.....	1,082 0 0
Total	£37,794 0 0

Penny Rate	£142
Inhabited Houses	2,066
New Houses Certified.....	5
Persons per House	4.2
Uninhabited Houses	8
Houses Demolished	1

TO THE
Chairman and Members of the Urban
District Council of Clayton-le-Moors.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Medical Officers of Health are instructed to present a survey report of the Health and Sanitary circumstances, obtaining during the past five years. For a small urban district as Clayton-le-Moors, with a population of 8,693, and an acreage of 1,060, it will not be necessary to furnish elaborate details, such as are required in larger towns.

The following brief survey will explain :—

POPULATION—8,693.

During the year 1925, there have been 105 Births: 45 Males, and 60 Females. The Deaths, from all kinds of illness, number 103: 50 Males, and 53 Females. The Birth rate annually per thousand of the population is 12; the Death rate is 11.8 per thousand. In the year 1924, the Birth rate was 16.5, and the Death rate 12.9 per thousand.

The comparative vital statistics as issued by the Registrar General, as follows :—

DISTRICT : CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.		Male.		Female.
Births in 1925	105	...	45	...	60
Deaths in 1925	103	...	50	...	53

	Per 1,000 of Population.		Death rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
	Birth rate.	Death rate.		
Mean of five years :—				
1895-1899	27.6	16.5	0.83	171
1900-1904	28.6	16.5	0.66	159
1905-1909	25.6	14.0	0.82	133
1910-1914	23.9	14.7	0.76	131
1915-1919	16.5	14.5	0.68	135
1920-1924	19.3	13.0	0.63	88

Year :—

1924	16.5	12.9	0.91	96
1925	12.0	11.8	0.57	66

Increase or decrease in

1925 on—

Mean of five years,

1920-1924	-7.3	-1.2	-0.06	-22
Previous year ...	-4.5	-1.1	-0.34	-30

* Standardizing factor — ; Corrected Death rate = — per 1,000.

Statement of the Birth rate, Death rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925, for England and Wales, County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London, Smaller Towns, —London, per 1,000 of population :—

1925.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	75
County Boroughs and Great Towns.....	18.8	12.2	79
Smaller Towns	18.3	11.2	74
London	18.0	11.7	67
Clayton-le-Moors	12.0	11.8	66

The various kinds of illness resulting in Mortality during the year in the Township, are thus detailed :—

Measles.....	1	Ulcer of Stomach	1
Diphtheria	1	Appendicitis	2
Influenza	2	Nephritis	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	5	Congenital Debility : Premature Birth	3
Cancer	9	Suicide	3
Diabetes	3	Other Deaths from Violence	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	10	Other Defined Diseases ...	14
Heart Disease.....	17	Causes : Ill defined	1
Arterio Sclerosis.....	1		
Bronchitis	9		
Pneumonia	12		
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	Total	103

The Deaths of Infants under the age of twelve months during 1925, are seven compared with 14 in the year 1924, and the Death rate per 1,000 children born is 66, as compared with 96 in the previous year, being a decrease of 30.

From Tuberculosis of the Lungs, there has occurred five Deaths, as compared with eight Deaths in the year 1924, the Death rate from this illness being 0.57 in 1925, as compared with 0.91 in 1924.

COMPARISON OF DEATHS.

1921.....	8	...	1924.....	8
1922.....	3	...	1925.....	5
1923.....	4			

The incidence of Respiratory Tuberculosis among the working population is attributable mostly to degenerative lung affection from climatic influences, predisposing to infection by the Tubercle Bacillus.

Tuberculosis cases are attended to at the Dispensary, 39 Avenue Parade, Accrington, and treatment provided by the Medical Officer.

The record of Cancer and Malignant Disease during the past five years present little variation.

Deaths.		Deaths.
1921.....11	...	1924.....10
1922.....12	...	1925..... 9
1923..... 6		

Diseases of the lungs as Bronchitis and Pneumonia, generally occurring from climatic change.

During the past five years :—

Deaths.		Deaths.
1921.....23	...	1924.....20
1922.....25	...	1925.....21
1923.....16	...	

Infection and Infectious Cases of Disease.

The cases arising from various forms of infection during the year 1925, number 37, as compared with 21 in the previous year.

The past incidences of disease from infection are :—

1921.....35	...	1924.....21
1922.....26	...	1925.....37
1923.....26		

Diseases notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever	18	Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	2
Diphtheria	1	Erysipelas	2
Enteric Fever	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	5
			37 cases.

Thirteen of the cases were removed to Hospital or Sanatoria for treatment. Speaking generally, the Township has been comparatively free from any epidemic form of illness.

For accidents and diseases of a serious nature, the Victoria Hospital is available, and arrangements are made as necessity calls for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases with the neighbouring Hospitals for infectious diseases.

The physical features of the Township, are indicated in the Topographical description on previous pages. Further details may be mentioned, in that the bleak and cold climate predisposes to lung affections; and the rainy and strong winds prevalent, together with the clay nature of the soil favour other illnesses. Houses are well built, mostly of stone, and social conditions of the people are well catered for both intellectually and recreative. The chief industry in the Township is Cotton Weaving, others are Mining, Brick-making, Soap Manufacturing, Calico Printing, Machines for Domestic use, and Chemical products.

The inhabitants appear prosperous, very little parochial relief is called for. The roads and streets of the Township are kept in efficient repair, electrically lighted, and the Township presents a clean aspect.

Of recent acquisition, are the Town Hall and Free Library; and the public have Baths provided at a nominal charge. For recreative and health resources there is a well-kept Park, a Bowling Green, and entertainments of a musical character are periodically given.

The Township is abundantly supplied with good clean water, free from plumbo-solvent qualities. Milk is purveyed by farmers and others, and the farms and dairies are subjected to inspection by the Sanitary Officer.

The health of the school children is reported upon every week, and the school medical officer and nurse of the County Authorities investigate defects in the health and stamina of the scholars.

The Maternity Clinic is held at the Town Hall on Thursdays. Mothers and infants are attended by a nurse and medical man, acting under the County Authority, who advises on all matters relating to nursing and feeding of infants, as well as to maternity. The infant Death rate has shown favourable diminution under the administration.

From motives of economy, restrictions in extension and improvements have been imperative.

National unrest and industrial unemployment have paralysed private and public enterprise; and from a sanitary point of view, Local Authorities have had to narrow their aspirations to those of extreme necessity.

In the appended report of the Sanitary Inspector, will be found further details of work accomplished and the duties attended to.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Clayton-le-Moors Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.

The following is a summary of the number and the nature of inspections made :—

GENERAL.

Bakehouses	20
Common yards, passages, etc.	80
Dairies and cowsheds	36
Food preparing places	30
Offensive trades	18
Rooms disinfected	28
Infectious disease investigations	25
Slaughter-houses	56
School conveniences, etc.	12
Visits and revisits to work done and in progress	270

UNDER THE PETROLEUM SPIRITS ACT.

Petrol Stores inspected	10
-------------------------------	----

UNDER THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS' ACT.

Factories	2
Workshops	18
Workplaces	4

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Dwelling-houses inspected	216
---------------------------------	-----

UNDER THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACTS : INSPECTION OF DISTRICTS.

Dwelling-houses inspected	49
---------------------------------	----

The result of these inspections was that 420 nuisances and defects were dealt with, and are summarised as follows :—

Accumulation of manure	2
Blocked drains	24
Dampness	21
Depositing trade refuse in ashpit	1
Defective ashpit door	1
„ chimney stack	1
„ downspouts	5
„ door casings	2
„ outbuildings	1
„ side boilers.....	9
„ slopstone waste pipes	3
„ plaster.....	2
„ tippers in connection with W.W.C.	18
„ wash boilers	5
„ window cords	21
„ window frames	3

Keeping of fowl to be a nuisance	I
Insanitary type of ashpits: open	251
" " closed	12
Insufficient ashbin accommodation	24
Insufficient light and ventilation.....	7
Overcrowding	I

BAKEHOUSES.

Infringement of bye-laws with respect to limewashing, etc.	I
--	---

WORKSHOPS.

Infringement of Acts with respect to limewashing	2
--	---

FACTORIES.

Depositing trade effluent in river	I
Blocked drain	I
	<hr/>
	420
	<hr/>

The number of notices served in respect of the above 420 nuisances and defects, were as follows :—

No. of notices served : Informal	218
" " Statutory	47
" legal proceedings taken.....	nil.
" nuisances and defects abated after informal action	380

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage of the District is of a very satisfactory character, extension of a 15 inch main sewer has been made at the lower part of the Township, and during the period under review, large extensions have been made at the Sewage Disposal Works, the method of treatment now being septic, sprinklers, sedimentation, and irrigation, and can amply deal with all the sewerage of the District.

All parts of the District, with the exception of a few isolated farms, are now efficiently drained.

Closet Accommodation.

The following is a list of the number and type of closet accommodation in the District :—

Waste water closets (estimated)	1881
Occupiers of two or more houses having the joint use of one closet giving a deficiency of	22
Fresh water closets.....	138
Pail closets	19
Privy middens	6
	<hr/>
	2066
	<hr/>

From the above figures it will be noticed that the closet accommodation is sufficient, but that the majority are on the waste water system, yet it is pleasing to note that eight waste water closets have again been abolished, four of which being converted to fresh water closets, whilst ten additional houses have had fresh water closets installed.

I regret that the progress of changing from the waste water system in this district is slow, only nineteen having been converted during the last five years, nevertheless, every endeavour is made whenever the opportunity arises of persuading owners to convert, and in all new houses fresh water closets are insisted upon.

Ninety-two drains, in connection with the waste water closets, have been opened, as against one hundred and thirty-two last year, most of these being opened by the Council's workmen. In several

cases where the blockage was due to gross carelessness on the part of the tenant, statutory notices were served, and the tenant compelled to pay the full cost of opening up the drains and removing the blockage.

Ashpit Accommodation.

The following is the number and type of ashpit accommodation :
 No. of covered ashpits 573 used jointly by 972 houses as against 975
 houses last year.

„ open	„ 15	„ „ 28	„ 349
„ ashbins	1058	„ „ 1066	„ 741

I am very pleased to report that during the year, 322 houses have been supplied with dustbins, abolishing 171 insanitary ashpits, and during the period under review 715 ashbins have been installed. All the open ashpits within the District have practically been abolished, and now over 50% of the houses in the District have a weekly collection of their household refuse.

In a few instances it was deemed necessary to serve Statutory notices on the owners, compelling them to provide dustbins, but on the whole, little difficulty was experienced.

The domestic refuse is disposed of by tipping in a disused quarry at the highest part of the Township and away from dwellings. It has been kept well under supervision, and gives rise to practically no complaints.

Common Yards, Courts, and Passages.

The inspection of yards and passages has been maintained, and on the whole have been kept fairly clean, whilst the practice of keeping fowl in yards has practically ceased, and in only one instance was it necessary to serve a notice in this respect.

Rivers and Streams.

In one case where trade effluent was found to be discharging into the river, informal action was taken, and advice given to remedy same.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations were made, but no infringement of the regulation time of 10 minutes occurred.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the various Day Schools were inspected, and do not call for any comment other than at one school it was found necessary to take up and relay a yard drain which had been blocked, whilst at another, flushing the drains was found necessary.

All the schools were fumigated during the Summer Holidays, the disinfectant sprayers at three of the schools were renewed, and a sufficient quantity of liquid disinfectant was distributed for spraying purposes.

Housing.

The general housing conditions of the District are slightly overcrowded, due to two families living in the same house, and a few large families living in small houses, but the building of houses

is now progressing favourably by private enterprise, whilst a Housing Scheme is under consideration by the Local Authority, so that ere long, the present situation should be eased somewhat.

Dwelling-houses have received special attention, and inspections were made under the Housing and Town Planning Acts.

The majority of the houses being stone built, there being no congested areas, few back to back houses, no cellar dwellings, and plenty of open areas, little difficulty has been experienced. The general character of the defects found were insufficient ventilation, due to the fixed type of windows, dampness, defective cooking and washing arrangements, faulty troughing and downspouts, and general repairs.

Although twelve Statutory notices were sent to owners under Section 3 of the Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1925, compelling owners to remedy the defects found, the defects were generally remedied after informal notice had been sent. Tenants, too, have been under observation, instructions given where necessary, and in several cases Statutory notices served on the occupiers to remedy defects due to gross carelessness.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

No of new houses erected during the year :—

(A) Total (including numbers given separately under (B))... 5

(B) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(i) By the Local Authority Nil.

(ii) By other bodies or persons 4

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's building scheme Nil.

Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation :—

Have any advances been made during 1925—

- (A) By loans ? Nil. No. Nil. Amount of loans ... Nil.
 (B) By subsidy ? Yes. No. Four. Amount of subsidies £400

Unfit Dwelling-houses.

- Inspection—(1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 216
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 49
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... Nil.
- (4) No. of dwelling-houses [exclusive of those referred to under (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 49

Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

- No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 42

Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... | 12 |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (A) By owners | 12 |
| (B) By Local Authority in default of owners... | Nil. |
| (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close . | Nil. |

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... | Nil. |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (A) By owners | Nil. |
| (B) By Local Authority in default of owners... | Nil. |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | Nil. |
| (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil. |
| (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | Nil. |

(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
D.—No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, etc.....	1
* Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects.	

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

Thirty-six visits and inspections were made to the dairies and cowsheds.

There are nine cowkeepers and three milk purveyors registered within the District, whilst 12 farmers are registered outside the District who purvey milk in the Township, so that there is an ample supply of milk, and this subjected to tests by the Police Authorities.

Notices were sent at the specified times, calling the farmers' attention to the regulations relating to limewashing, and am pleased to report that there was no infringement in this respect. The shippens and dairies have undoubtedly been kept up to the usual standard of cleanliness, and the sanitary arrangements were thoroughly supervised.

MEAT AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

The slaughter-houses and food places have been periodically visited, and with the exception of one or two organs the meat examined was of good quality.

The number of private slaughter-houses in the District is as follows :—

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	3	3	3
Licensed.....	2	1	1
	—	—	—
	5	4	4
	==	==	==

I have found the butchers generally have adhered to the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, with regard to the hanging of meat outside their shops, all of them keeping the meat behind the windows, so that practically none has been exposed to dirt from roads and streets.

The Oakenshaw Tip has been used regularly by the butchers for the disposal of offal, and has been strictly supervised and investigations immediately made where butchers had attempted to be careless in the burial of their offal.

Infectious Diseases.

The following is a list of the infectious diseases notified :—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1925.

“ Notifiable ” Diseases.	Total Cases at all Ages.	Hospital.		Total Deaths
		Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.	
Scarlet Fever	18	1	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	1	1	1	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid).....	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7	5	1	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	2	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	1	1	12
Measles (excluding German Measles) ..	—	—	—	1
Totals	37	13	4	20

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age—Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0—I... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I—5... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—20... ..	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
20—25... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65... ..	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
65&upwards	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	2	5	2	3	—	5	—	—
	7		5		5		—	

Every case was visited, particulars ascertained, and where no suitable isolation was found to exist, the case was recommended for removal to Hospital.

Of the thirty-seven cases notified, thirteen received hospital treatment, seven were sent by the County Authorities to the various sanatoria, whilst one case of Scarlet Fever, one case of Diphtheria, one case of Acute Pneumonia, one case of Encephalitis Lethargica, one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and one case of Erysipelas, were sent to the isolation hospitals.

Twenty-eight houses were fumigated with formaldehyde, including four houses after death from phthisis, whilst a liberal supply of disinfectants were distributed to the occupiers of infected houses, and advice given as to the best method of isolation.

The Lending Library, having been closed for alterations during part of the year, it was not found necessary to disinfect any Library books borrowed by infected persons from the Public Library.

WORK.

From the Surveyor's Department :—

Ashpits emptied	5213
Ashpails emptied	49145
Privy pails emptied	968
Loads of House Refuse removed	3738
Horse Carts of Street Sweepings.....	360
Hand Carts	824
Tumblers of Gulley Refuse	155
Houses Fumigated	24
Schools Fumigated	8
Blocked Drains	92
Loads of Snow from Streets	22
New Houses certified for human habitation.....	5

